THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

BOOK OF VIEWS.

Ex Libris

SEYMOUR DURST

FORT NEW AMSTERDAM (NEW YORK), 1651

When you leave, please leave this book
Because it has been said
"Ever'thing comes t' him who waits
Except a loaned book."

OWL 3028 P/F

DH2
Ed Schmitt July 19th, 1909
$.25

The New York Zoological Park

Illustrated by

Elwin R. Sanborn

Official Photographer

Series 1

Published by

The New York Zoological Society

New York

1908

Albertype Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Copyright, 1906, N. Y. Zoological Society

AVERY ARCHITECTURAL AND FINE ARTS LIBRARY
GIFT OF SEYMOUR B. DURST OLD YORK LIBRARY

New York Zoological Society

President

HON. LEVI P. MORTON

Vice-Presidents

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN JOHN L. CADWALADER

Executive Committee

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, *Chairman* MADISON GRANT, *Secretary*, Office 11 Wall Street

JOHN S. BARNES SAMUEL THORNE HON. LEVI P. MORTON, *ex-officio*

PERCY R. PYNE WILLIAM WHITE NILES

PERCY R. PYNE, *Treasurer*, 52 Wall Street

Officers of the Zoological Park

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, *Director and General Curator*

H. R. MITCHELL, *Chief Clerk and Disbursing Officer* H. W. MERKEL, *Chief Forester and Constructor*

RAYMOND L. DITMARS, *Curator of Reptiles* GEORGE M. BEERBOWER, *Civil Engineer*

C. WILLIAM BEEBE, *Curator of Birds* ELWIN R. SANBORN, *Photographer and Asst. Editor*

Medical Staff

HARLOW BROOKS, M.D., *Pathologist* W. REID BLAIR, *Veterinarian*

Architects and Engineers

HEINS & LA FARGE, *Architects* JAMES L. GREENLEAF, *Landscape Architect*

H. DEB. PARSONS, *Consulting Engineer*

QL
96.5
.U62
N55
1988
c.2

New York Zoological Park

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

New York Zoological Society

THE rapid decrease in wild animal life all over the world, and the inability of the million to study wild animals in their native haunts, have created a widespread demand for zoological gardens and parks. In the United States nearly every large city either has an institution for the exhibition of living animals or is preparing to establish one.

The New York Zoological Park originated in 1895, with the New York Zoological Society, a scientific corporation, having for its objects "A public Zoological Park, the preservation of our native animals, and the promotion of zoology." The Society now consists of 1,654 members of all classes, and is charged with the management of the Park.

Unlike most of the zoological gardens of Europe, the New York Zoological Park is free to the public on five days of each week. The pay days are Mondays and Thursdays, except that on all legal holidays admission is free. The grounds, many of the buildings, and an annual maintenance fund are provided by the city. The remainder of the buildings and the annual collection are furnished by the Society.

The area of the Park is 261 acres—a magnificent domain to be thus dedicated to zoology and public instruction. It contains thirty-five acres of water, and its land consists of heavy forest, open forest, and meadow glades, in about equal proportions. The extreme length of the Park is 330 feet less than a mile, and its extreme width is about three-fifths of a mile.

The principal buildings of the Park are the Lion House, Primates' House, Large Bird House, Reptile House, Antelope, Ostrich, and Small Mammal Houses, and the Aquatic Birds' House. The principal open-air enclosures are the Bear Dens, Flying Cage, Pheasant Aviary, Wolf and Fox Dens, Burrowing Rodents' Quarters, Ducks' Aviary, and Mountain Sheep Hill. On January 1, 1908, the Park contained 607 mammals, 897 reptiles, 2,530 birds, representing a total of 4,034 specimens, comprising 865 species.

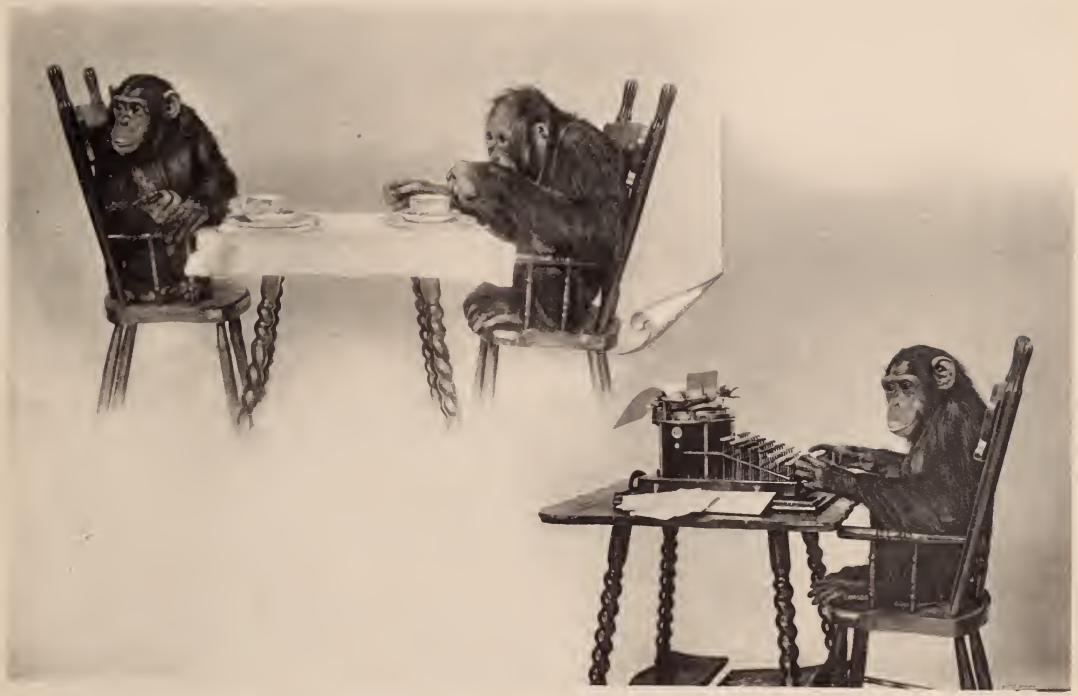
The most valuable and important collections in the Park are the lions, tigers, and leopards; the tropical hoofed animals in the Antelope House; the bears; the bison herd (of 32 animals); and the apes and monkeys. The collection of Asiatic deer is second only to that of the Berlin Zoological Garden. The most interesting animals in the whole collection are the chimpanzees and orang-utan, in the Primates' House. The collections of bears and of tropical antelopes are certainly equal to the largest and finest of their kinds to be found elsewhere, and the collection of reptiles also is unsurpassed.

The creation of a really great zoological garden or park requires a great many people, as well as a great many animals and much money. The annual expenditures for animals—all of which are furnished by the Zoological Society—are very considerable, and a larger membership is vitally necessary to the existence of this institution. The Society invites to its membership all persons who are interested in the objects it is seeking to promote.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/newyorkzoologica00sanb_0

PRIMATES' HOUSE.



POLLY AND DOHONG DINING.

POLLY AT TYPEWRITER.

"Sultan."

LION HOUSE.

BENGAL TIGER.

LEOPARD CUB.

Cockatoo.

Vulture.

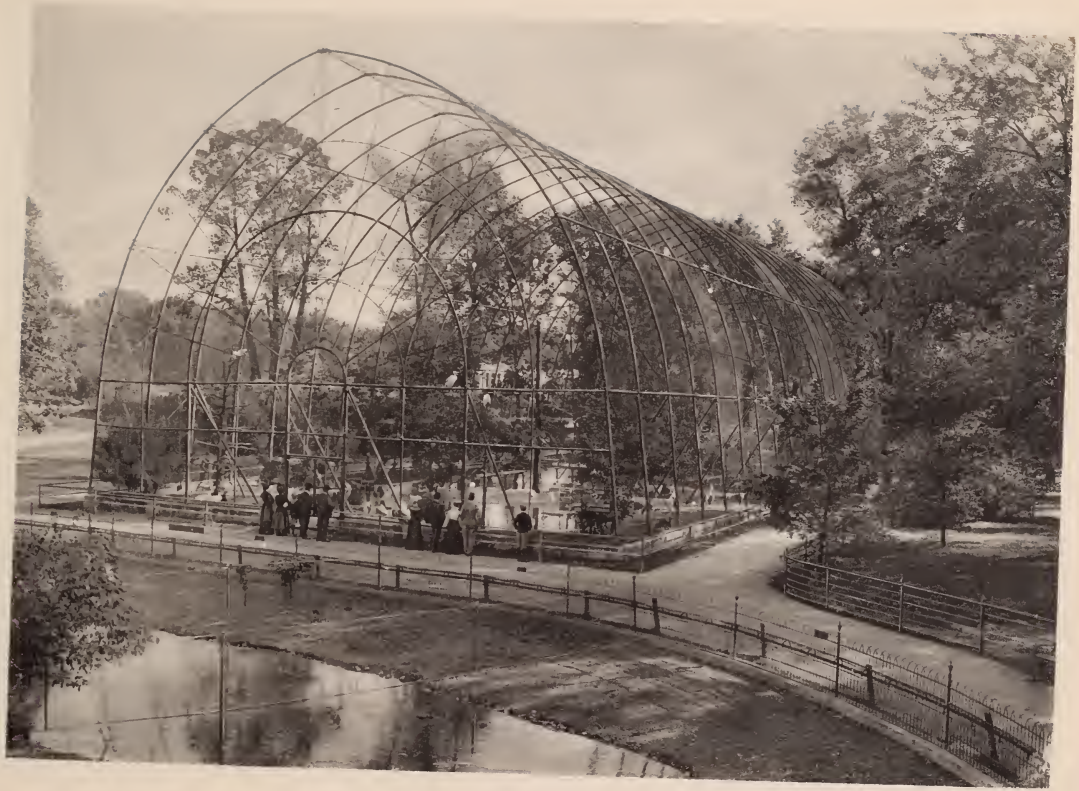
Condor.

Toco toucan.

BIRD HOUSE.

KING VULTURE.

BALD EAGLE.



FLYING CAGE.

GIRAFFES.

ZEBRAS.

BAKER'S ROAN ANTELOPE.

AXIS DEER.

HERD OF WAPITI.

BISON BULL.

BISON COW AND CALF.

ELEPHANTS—AFRICAN BABY "CONGO" AND INDIAN "GUNDA."

KODIAK BEAR.

HAIRY-EARED BEAR.

SYRIAN BEAR CUBS

POLAR BEAR.

PORTION OF BEAR DENS.

INTERIOR OF REPTILE HOUSE.

Rhinoceros Iguana.

HANDLING A PYTHON.

SEA LION POOL.

ALGERIAN ASSES.

BACTRIAN CAMEL.

DOT AND RIDER.

GUNDA AND RIDERS.

WELSH PONY "BROWNIE."

ROCKING STONE AND ROCKING STONE RESTAURANT.

VIEW OF PHEASANTS' AVIARY.

WATER FALLS.

AVERY
LABELS

Ed. Tedrick Jr.

July 19th 1909